

In addition to risks and challenges that will not bypass Ukraine, there are also a lot of positive opportunities for the domestic economy in 2018.

One of the positive aspects is the continuation of cooperation with the IMF. If it continues, in 2018, Ukraine can receive a \$ 3.5 billion tranche, which will help stabilize the hryvnia exchange rate and successfully pay off foreign debts.

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WORLD ECONOMY. THE CONCEPT AND STAGES OF THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE WORLD ECONOMY

ALEKSANDR BORIS, student

LIUDMYLA N. HUK, Senior Teacher, Language Adviser

O. M. Beketov National University of Urban Economy in Kharkiv

The world economy is a complex system. The whole set of national economies is fastened by the movement of goods, services and factors of production. On this basis, international economic relations arise between countries. economic relations between residents and non-residents. In domestic and foreign literature, there are various approaches to the definition of the concept of "world economy". The most important of them are:

1) the world economy – the totality of national economies, connected with each other by the system of the international division of labor. This definition is based on the concept of the world economy as a sum of national economies;

2) the world economy – the world system of industrial and financial relations. This approach reflects the main components of the world economy – the sphere of real production and the sphere of circulation;

3) the world economy – the totality of national-state and non-state structures, as well as their interactions on the basis of the international division of labor and political contacts. In this interpretation, the world economy is a single economic space (megaeconomy), in which the subjects of economic relations are: national economies of the world; subjects of world business – transnational corporations and their alliances; institutes of the world economy – international economic organizations.

The national economies of the countries of the world are the most important subjects of the world economy. There are more than 180 countries in the world. Among a significant number of states with various indicators of economic development, it is customary to single out different groups of countries classified according to their essential characteristics.

At the beginning of the 21st century, the world economy acquires a new quality, the most important form and at the same time a new stage in the internationalization of its economic life becomes globalization. According to IMF experts, this phenomenon represents the growing economic interdependence of countries around the world as a result of the growing volume and variety of international transactions in goods, services and world capital flows, and also due to the ever more rapid and wide diffusion of technologies. Thus, globalization is a process of movement towards the world economic, financial, information and humanitarian space, which is responsible for overcoming state barriers to the movement of information, capital, goods, services and the growing role of supranational institutions for regulating the economy.

The main driving forces of the process of globalization are the deepening of the international division of labor and the information revolution. The degree of openness and interdependence of national economies is sharply increasing. Global economic processes become dominant, and the focus of entrepreneurial strategy shifts from national to supranational. The national state is gradually losing the opportunity to effectively use the traditional levers of macroeconomic regulation (import barriers, export subsidies, the national currency exchange rate, the refinancing rate of the central bank) and is forced to orient in its economic policy to world trends.

At present, the logic of evolution has led the world economy from the internationalization of exchange to the internationalization of capital and production. In the course of the competitive struggle between countries, there is a system of the international division of labor, which is expressed in the sustainable production of goods and services in individual countries, in addition to domestic needs, calculated on the international market, and is based on international specialization and international cooperation.

Another important trend in the development of the modern world economy has been the economic rapprochement and interaction of countries at the regional level. International economic integration is a process of economic and political unification of countries on the basis of the development of deep stable interrelations and the division of labor between individual national economies. The highest form of interstate economic integration is the economic and monetary union. Integration processes have developed most in Western Europe (EC) and North America (North American Free Trade Association – NAFTA).

In addition to integration associations, associations of countries producing and exporting raw materials, free economic zones occupy quite a prominent place in the processes of interaction in the economic sphere of individual countries. Thus, the world economic relations, manifested in the internationalization of production and integration, led to the strengthening of the interconnection of individual national economies, the formation of the integrity of the world economy.

References

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SPRING WATER IN KHARKIV REGION: EXPLORING THE SUBJECT

MYKOLA BORSHCH, PhD student

O. L. ILIENKO, Language Advisor, PhD in Philology

O. M. Beketov National University of Urban Economy in Kharkiv

Fresh water shortage makes scientists investigate various alternative sources of water supply in recent years. Spring water is an alternative of non-centralised source of drinking and technical water supply. Besides, due to the availability and low-cost maintenance, spring water is considered as one of the most interesting and perspective research issues from economic and technological points of view.

Kharkiv region has significant resources of spring water. A review of papers and publications has shown that several authors give a list of major springs, their quantitative characteristics, water discharge, spatial accessibility, chemical tests of the water [1, 2]. Some researchers focus on certain popular groundwater outflows used by local population [3]. The most attended springs with a high discharge are monitored for chemical composition and seasonal variations. Small amount of papers deals with springs inventory and classification according to current norms for drinking water [4].

Along with that, the hydrogeological characteristic of springs water has been studied insufficiently, in particular, connection to water bearing strata, recharge conditions, vulnerability and probability of their impacts on water quality. Special attention is given to seasonal dynamics of spring discharges and chemical composition of the water.

The review of the subject exploring proves the availability of a certain amount of data accumulated, but this information is not systematized. Development of databases and GIS for spring water supply is a very perspective directions of investigations as this will allow to form a hierarchic and systematic structure of the data as well as to visualize them.

It should be noted there is a short list of publications on springs water supply and their quality in rural areas. This fact can be explained by the prevalence of other sources of drinking water, i.e. artesian wells and private shallow wells.

Data collection and systematization is a perspective way of spring groundwater research. Databases and GIS should be the outcomes of these activities, which will allow to facilitate the analysis of existing materials as well as their interpretation and introduction of new materials. Besides, the important task of the research is to study the geological settings and connection of spring waters to water bearing strata or complexes. The geological characteristic enables revealing areas of unequipped outflow of spring water by application of remote